related objects. In other words, we realise Him as the
unifying and concretising principle holding together the
diversity and discreteness implied in space. He is the
Akshara, the Imperishable or the Absolute, in whom space
is woven like warp and woof.
Our knowledge of space, be it mediate or immediate,
involves in it the idea of unity and infinity. We know each
portion of space as included in one infinite space and in this
knowledge of one infinite space is implied the knowledge of
the unity and the infinity of the self. We could not know
one infinite space, if we were not essentially one with the
One, Indivisible, Infinite, Supreme Self.
0 I who could measure the extent of His space ! We
could visualise the universe as one ocean of space in which
there are islands of matter. If we look at the stars, we would
find galaxies of them which were known as spiral nebulae.
The distance of the nearest galaxy from the earth is said
to be eighteen trillion miles. These galaxies consist of
great systems of thousands of millions of stars. In the
galaxy of which the earth forms a part, our sun, separated
from us by ninety-three millions of miles, is one such star»
not even a speck of dust in the vastness of

His space. Scien-
tists have rent the veil of the firmament
and so far discovered
with the highest powered telescope ten
million galaxies and
calculated that all the galaxies would total
about one hundred
thousand millions, if they had a telescope
sufficiently
powerful. The most distant spiral nebulae
separated from
our earth by two hundred and fifty
millions of *light* years
and which is travelling away from the
earth into space still
yonder at a speed of twenty-five thousand
miles per second,
cannot reach the limit of His space. I may
here state that
for measuring the distance of the stars
from the earth and
for other measurements of the universe, a
light year is taken
as the unit. This is the distance travelled
by light in a